sole period the main arrery for commerce between the interior and the sea-board. The Massissippi was, and is now, a prominent competing water route. The New-Dominion canals, the Welland and the St. Lawrence, were constructed with the avowed purpose, on the part of her governing authorities, of "securing a portion of the vestern trade, via the lakes and the St. Lawrence." The New-Dominion canals were not completed till about the year 1849. There was only a limited trade by that route previous to 1856, when vessels began to make direct voyages between the ports of the great lakes and Europe. The aggregate movement of cereals by that route for the four years ended with 1859 was 19,193,440 and the prisons for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872: route for the four years ended with 1859 was 19,193,40 bushels, against an aggregate movement for the four years ended with 1871 of 50,835,720 bushels, showing an increase, comparing the two periods of four years, of 81,622,806, equal to 155 per cent. There is now an annually increasing diversion of Western trade to the St. Lawrence route and Oxdensburz, for distribution in New-England, of upward of 22,000,000 bushels of cereals and their producte. The deliveries of Western flour and grain at Memtreal, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 12,1872, were 17,109,429 bushels, against 4,840,881 bushels for the entire vear ended Dec. 31,1856, showing a gain, comparing the two years, of 12,255,576 bushels, equal to 230 per cent.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT. The following statement exhibits the receipts at lake ports as compared with the receipts at New-York and at tide-water by the Eric and Champlain Canals. The receipts at each point include flour, reckening each

Receipts at Years— 15%. 1979. 1879. 1871. 1872 to Dec. 7	110,207,425 130,314,563 130,306,030 105,024,563	New York, Bushells 50,060,429 64,657,421 68,712,715 68,624,942	N. Y. Camara. Bushela. 27,428,300 48,625,240. 38,116,500 55,284,100 50,701,100
--	--	---	--

Total for five years, 67, 800 892 203,747,204 749,182,340 Of the 607,803,842 enablels or grain received at lake ports during the last five years, 280,747,203 bushels, or 54 per sont, were received at New York by all routes, including rail, and water, while the receipts at tide-water by the Frie and Champlain cands for the same period were 260,182,340, or 34 per cent of the aggregate receipts at laborators.

ake ports. Comparing the aggregated receipts at New-York for the last five years, of 180,747,288 bushels, with the aggregated deliveries of 246,152,256 bushels at tide-water by the Eric and Champlain cauals for the same period, shows that 160,595,868 bushels, or 37 per cent of the New-York receipts, were either by rail or coastwise by the

York rescripts, were either by rail or coastwise by the ocean.

The preliminary steps have been taken for the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Cannis, the aggregate inight of which is only 60 miles, for the passage of 1,500 tim vessels between the lakes and the ocean via the St. Lawrence. The present capacity of the Welland Canal will pass vessels of 500 tims. The movement of grain by the St. Lawrence route, with the present capacity of the Dominon cannis, has already attained considerable magnitude, and is rapidly growing in importance. The effect upon the course of trade that Dominion cannis of three the present capacity, with no transfer charges between Western lake-ports and Europe will have, cannot but be viewed with scrious apprehension by all those interested in the commercial prosperity of the Guy and State of New-York.

The diversion of Western trade from the State canals has only been arrested by the policy of low tolls, but even that does not secure the proportional increase of its growth. The Lexislature should direct its attention to mercucing its facilities for transportation on the Eric canal, by pushing forward the work, now in progress, for doubling the locks and enharsing and bottoming out the esnal, and thus increasing the capacity of its prime. The question of extending the time of payment of the raind 40t, with the view of still further reducing the tols, is entitled to scrious and cancil consideration. All parises with consideration and is rained which is now due to the cannis, but to increase their families to the outpost of their capacity.

The following summary of several leading items of public expenditure shows a material reduction in the rest of the list, except for the Quarantine establishment:

	A-25 A	2000
Circle in public offers	\$71,114.19	€35,191 41
Expenses a public offices	11,707 43	4.8. 100.00
Legislature, our of members and others	107,779 00	146,6:3.50
Logistature, continuent expenses	201 677 61	141,171,27
Problem for the State-	200,029 61	311,313 23
Hall for the Cobingt of National Blistory	20.902 85	2-316 60
Militie opi Sutienal Grapi	267,074 54	224,470 03
Governor, bend mind expenses of Government	2,853 61	2,680 14
Promotion of approximate	19,255 87	
		76,4 0 19
Birers made and bendyes		
State primary, recording transportations of convicts		
Son York (notioning for Beat and Dutth	52,760 98	37,813,73
New York Petrogues for Shad, New-York	759, 44 27	
Orphan serious, Editorios contrata cont		241,504,53
Quirelle	345,729,73	
Reservoire departmental	10,004,75	DU,000 30
STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE	DEANE.	

in the construction of new insuhe asylums and reforma-tories are deserving of attentive consideration.

The reliewing shows the amount expended under ap

	For.	hire. Effette.	Asslore	Hami, Mix.	Buffalo Avgina.	Monroe Co. As.	Hem's,
DOD	419 (1967), 155	面(04,400		1000		*****	*****
	2000	110,000	康信10	41111	*****		
	1506		61,572	******		******	*****
	1907			B222 (N)3	*****	*****	
	1903-41	. 16.453	67,373	1,54,789	40000	*****	
	2009		118,963	\$10,477	140110		******
	1070			242,710	826		******
	1071	59,319	\$21,100	201,462	230,000		\$11.00
	100000000			2000	-	_	

tshed, it is presamed that its capacity will be increased at least one third. The buildings are plain and substantial, evidently constructed and incided with an eye to concean, and for the camfort, convenience, and safe-looping of the immates, rather than for architectural display or extravagant equipment. This institution was designed and incorporated particularly for the reception and care of the insane peor, and the appropriations thereto are contributions to a deserving charity; and have been in the opinion of the Controller, properly applied and indicousty expended for the accommonation of the greatest number of patients, consistent with proper provision for their care and treatment.

WASTE AT POLGHER LEPTE.

WASIE AT POUGHKHEPSIE.

In the annual report from this Department, submitted to the Legislature in January, 1870, the Controller, from WASTE AT POUGHEREPRIE. data then in his possession, stated that the entire esti-mated cost of the Hudson River Hospital for the Insane mated cost of the Hudson River Hospital for the Insane was \$896,000, and that the building was calculated for 400 patients. There has stready been expended for its conpatients. There has already been expended for its compatients and maintenance the sum of \$1,045,018 26, and only about one-thirld of the structure is completed. It has at this time accommodations for and has in attendance 130 patients. The expenditure now being far in excess of the Willard, and almost equal to the Utical Asylum, at each of which there are now between 600 and 100 patients. There was appropriated by the last beging latter to this asylum the sum of \$150,000; but work was suspended upon it immediately after gibe adjournment of the Legislature, for the reason that the appropriation was barely sufcient to pay liabilities before than incurred, for interpretation of such appropriation. The appropriation has since been substantially exhausted to pay for such labor and materials. There is reported to be on hand, paid for and reasy for use in the completion of other parts of the treather materials of the cost of about \$100,000. sence been substantially exhausted to pay for such later and materials. There is reported to be on hand, paid for and reasy for use in the completion of other parts of the structure, materials of the cost of about \$100,000. It is estimated by the superintendent in charge that it will sestimate the same according to the plans adopted, and not the manner and style of that part now occupied, the additional som of not less than \$1,000,000, but, in the opinion of others well capable of judging, it will cost a much larger sum, and when so completed is intended to accommodate only 600 patients. It is, parhaps, proper to state, in justice to this institution, that something over \$100,000 of the approperiations heretofore made were expended in the construction of water-works, which will afford a constant and abundant supply of water to the entire premises when the edifice is completed and occupied. Other expensive conveniences have undoubtedly been made in anticipation of their use when the asylum is fluished.

EXTRAVAGANCE AT BUFFALO.

The construction of the asylum at Buffalo has been continued on the same plan originally adopted, and there has been expended therefor up to the present time the sum of \$271,553 26, in grading, fencing, having foundation, payment of architects and employees, and in the construction of the main building and one wing, the first stories of cach of which are now well advanced toward completion. It is the policy and duty of the state to provide accommodations in the way of asylums and retreats for the untortunate among us, who are afflicted with mental derangement; to establish and maintain institutions on a well-organized, harmonious, improved, and uniform plan, not only for the gratuitous reception and treatment of the insane poor, the burden of whose support talls directly upon the public, but also for the accommodation and like treatment of those who are able to meet such expenses from their own resources or from the resources of friends. In contributing State aid or individual donations to these asylums for the care and relief of those unfortunates who are suffering under the affiction of maintly, we discharge one of the highest moral and reflicious duties that can devolve upon us as a state or as citizens. They are great public charifies, and their creation and support by the State are the highest evidence of the cultivated character and benevolent creation should certainly be finished at as early a day as possible, for the relief of such asylums and poor-houses as are now overcrowded with innates, and as are unprovided with conveniences for their care and confort. While liberal encouragement and generous support should be extended to these institutions for the relief of such asylums and poor-houses are now overcrowded with innates, and as are unprovided with right economy, and remain under legislative restriction and courted. The expenditure of the appropriations for them should be contacted with full power, and whose duty it should be to see that every deliar thus appropriations and internal equipment and fu The construction of the asylum at Buffalo has been continued on the same plan originally adopted, and

Clinton. 291 Sing Sing. 357 Miscellaneous expenditures net distributed, including	,372 72 ,841 93	202,385 97,048	47	250,753	
#21,006 60 for transporta-		****		29,106	60
Total #861	,184 69	\$ 426,400	54	\$465,831	84
In 1367 the excess of advan- ury, over receipts from ea In 1664 is was. In 1809 it was. In 1870 it was.	raings, w	'88	512 595 461, 470	874 79 547 74 774 45 304 99 309 23 811 84	

expended or paid over to the Commissioners, up to the soin day of September, 1872, the sum of about \$370,000. The foundation of the whole building is laid, and a part of it is understood to be somewhat advanced into the first story. The yard proposed to be connected with this building contains about 13 acres of land, and is ultimately to be inclosed in a permanent stone wall, 25 feet high above the surface of the ground, and of ample base to support its weight. The foundation of this wall is all laid, a part of it is completed to its full hight, and the bainuce is in process of construction. The Controller arred upon the Commissioners the importance and propriety of expending the last appropriation in the completion of the buildings, leaving the yard wall for future consideration; but it seems the Commissioners thought otherwise, and expended a large portion of it apon the wall and grounds. Swort and certified vouchers have been rendered to this Department for all expenditures made. The Controller regarded it as his duty to reject a voucher of \$1,830, expended by the Commissioners first appointed, for office furniture bought before the foundation of the building was laid, and to suspend the bills of four of the first-named Commissioners for railroad fare and other personal expenses incurred within two years after their appointment, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,171.92; which two items, amounting to \$4,014.92, remain in the Bands of the Commissioners unaccounted for in any other way than by the rendition of such voughers. The Controller recommends that, before any further appropriations are made to this Reformatory, authentic and official estimates be procured, as to the probable ultimate expense hereafter to be incurred, to complete and finish the same ready for occupancy, that it be placed under the same ready for occupancy, that it be placed under the same ready for occupancy, that it be placed under the same ready for occupancy, that it be placed under the same ready for occupancy that it be placed under evied to meet such appropriations.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED SWINDLE -THE ROCHESTER AR-SENAL. Chapter 733 of the Laws of 1872 contains the following

provision:

"For the purpose of building a fence to inclose the arsenal grounds in the City of Rochester, and to repay the same already necessarily expended in fitting up and furnishing the rooms in the arsenal, the sum of \$18,000." Application has been made for the payment of "this appropriation, but it has been withheld for the following

easons: No fence has been constructed around the arsenal, and

per gallon) gave a value of \$18,440,000. The entire production, up to 1868, was 257,022,524 gallons, equal to 8,420,329 harrels of crude oil.

There is no doubt the future reports of the Commissioner will disclose an equally raped increase in the production of oil, and other facts concerning it not less gratifying.

The remunerative prices paid at present for pix metal are inducing the erection of a large number of first-class furnaces, which will materially increase the wealth of the State, and give a new impetus to other branches of business dependent upon their products for active and profitable results in the near future.

The golden-dectiny of the Pacific States may well be envised; but our coal, ore, oil, lumber and soil are a much better foundation for wealth and permanent greatness than the products of all their placers, and the transfent prosperity they have produced. Let us build upon an enduring basis and the world will forever pay a golden tribute to our products and midustries—the true wealth of Pennsylvania.

The Governor gives prominence to the subject of education. The public schools are prosperous, and the gratifying pregress which they have made is clearly indicated by comparing the expenditures of the last six years with those of the six years prior to 1867, viz.:

Total cost for mides from 1871 to 1871.

Lecease.

doubted; for in view of the probability of such a measure, its opponents have already commenced to marshal their forces.

Gov. Geary refers to the ravages of small-pox and calls for precautionary ficasures. He says: I carnestly recommend the passage of an act providing for compulsory vaccination, which should have such penalties an nexed as would insure its undoubted enforcement. I also recommend an enactment establishing a State Board of Health, whose functions shall be discharged under the auspices of the Legislature.

The Governor makes appropriate reference to the death of Gov. Johnston and Gen. Meade, and recommends an appropriation for a monument to the memory of the latter, to be creeted at Gettysburg. He recommends an increase of the Governor's salary to \$10,000 per annum, to take effect when his successor goes into office. He approves of the measures taken to improve the Ohio River and its tributaries, and favors an apprepriation of \$1,000 to aid in defraying the expenses of the Commission formed for that purpose. He also condially approves of the proposed Centennial Celebratics and International Exhibition, and sheavyes:

The quota of stock allotted to Pennsylvania will be promptly taken, and more than this its people cannot be until the hindred days, prior to the organization of the Board of Finance, in which the subscription books are required to be kept open in each State and Territory shall have elapsed; after which fine any stock not takes should, if not called for by others, be promptly subscribed by our citizens.

He recommends a special donation from the State is aid of the Centennial Celebration; also, an appropriation for the erection of suitable buildings for the exhibition, and concludes by soliciting the condial celebration; also, an appropriation for the centennial Celebr

annum, to take effect when his successor goes into office. He approves of the measures size to improve the Ohio River and its tributaries, and favors an apprepriation of 8,000 to aid in defraying the expenses of the Commission formed for that purpose. He also capitally approves of the proposed Ceatennial Celebratics and International Exhibition, and observes:

The quota of stock allotted to Pennsylvania will be promptly taken, and more than this its people cannot do not be made and more than this its people cannot do not income the people of the successor. At the intersection of the Jericho turnpike with the required to be kept open in each State and Territory shall have elapsed; after which time any stock not take should, if not called for by others, be promptly subscribed by our citizens.

He recommends a special donation from the State in aid of the Centennial Celebration; also, an appropriation for he crection of suitable buildings for the creating of the Central Long and the fertility of the soil adapts it for early vegetariles. It is the intention of the Central control the General Assembly for his successor.

A THREEFOLD TRAGEDY.

The quiet little town of Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., was, on Sunday last, the scene of a double murder and suicide, the principal actor in the tragedy being John A. Hilsman and the second of Moravia, who was in past years supervisor of the town of Nice. He was a married nam, of ample means, and has always been considered a mah of good character, Hilsman spent the Summer at Moravia, but returned to Goorgia in the Fall. Reports were freely circulated concerning Shepard's reliations with Mrs. Hilsman, and on Friday of has week Hilsman returned, greetling the two with apparent cordiality. The next day he bought a revolver, in the results of heavy in the proposed state of heavy in the proposed sta

PENNSYLVANIA SILLAND
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LONG ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD. The Central Railroad of Long Island was

formally opened for business yesterday, 18 passenger trains making trips over the road. The opening of thi road connects the central part of Long Island with the village of Flushing, whence direct communication without change of cars is made with New-York over the North Side Railway. This road is to be operated by the Flushing and North Side Railroad Company, and it is only fair to presume that it will be managed with like vigor. The Central Long Island Railroad Company was organized in March, 1871, and the road was constructed with a view to developing the large tract of land at Hempstead Plains, purchased by Alex. T. Stewart. Conrad Poppenhusen was the principal capitalist who in behalf of the company undertook to construct the connecting road from the Flushing and North Side Railroad to the westward boundary of Mr. Stewart's property; from which point Mr. Stewart agreed to complete the road eastward to Farmingdale, with a branch from the main line through what is now called Garden City to Hempstead, and a branch road leaving the main line near Farmingdale and running north to Bethpage, at which point Mr. Stewart has purchased 69 acres of clay bed for the manufacture of brick. At this point he has erected a manufactory with a capacity of 50,000 bricks per day. The road from Flushing eastward passes through a rolling and diver sified country, at various points of which large tracts of land have been purchased by capitalists. At Creedmore, a point six miles east of Flushing, the National Rifle Association has located its grounds, and

is creeting an embankment 125 feet long and 25 feet high for the purpose of stopping balls. It is expected that at

	2,132.	-		ACTIVITIES TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	
	Nathaniel Jarvis	ir., w	18	appointed under this	s secti
1	and the money was	appor	tic	ned by him with th	e fello
	ing payments:				
				St. Francis Xavier	\$8,000
	Immaculate Con-	410.000		Sheltering Arms	1,000
i		Atologo	w	79th-st. Mission	600
	German American	0.780	w	St. Columba's	6,120
•	Sch'i, 19th Ward	91100	90	Union Home Sch'l.	7,000
9	St. Peter's Free	K 000	00	St. Mary's	15,000
3	School St, Michael's			Sacred Heart	4,000
		2,000	W	Holy Cross	1,272
3	Our Lady of Sor-	0.000	M	Turn Verein	3,800
	Most Holy Re-	0,400	w	St. Teresa's	
1		** 2000	m	Juvenile Guard'n	1,100
	Shepherd's Fold.	21,000	w	Society	4,338
	Prot. Epis	500	on	Dover-st. School.,	2,000
,	St. John the Evan-	900	00	German American	25000
31	gelist	0.140	00	(Lutheran)	1,400
	German Reformed	*,110	UU	Howard Mission	5,500
5		1 150	00	St. Lawrence	5,000
	School	21200	vu	St. Bridget's	13,540
	inle	6 900	co	Polonies Talmud	rologo.
	Hebrew School,	0,000	w	Forah	542
	No. 1	0.000	00	Deaf Mutes	1,000
а	St. Joseph's, Boys',	41100	37	St. Nicholas (Ger-	
	\$3,180; Girls', \$3,-			тавр)	5,000
	410	6.700	00	Prot. Epis. Pub.	- Oyuna
	St. Joseph's, Man-	opone.	100	School	1,200
я	hattauville	9,000	00	St. Vincent de Paul	2,500
	St. James's			Free German	5,000
	St. Patrick's	8,000	00	St. Luke's (P. E.).	271
1	St. Gabriel's	11,830	00	St. Paul's (P. E.)	758
П	German American	1,500	00	St. John's (P. E.)	975
	Church of the Re-	500		Trinity Church (P.	
ш	deenier	1,000	90	E.)	704
П	Church of the Na-	077F20000		Trinity Chapel (P.	
	tivity	639	60		650
	St. Ann's	1,500	09	NAME OF THE OWNER, THE	-
	Transfiguration	11,500	00	Total	214,960
				apportioned to Pr	
				ols, and \$178,672 to	
1	Catholic schools.	rae san	ne	method was follow	ed out

Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, with a salary of thereupon, that all obtainable information should be \$6,000 per annum, received for the labor of making this Procured; be it Resolved, That the subject be referred to Henry James

arose out of this action, occurring cotemporaneously with the great controversy in Cincinnati and other ocalities, threatened to make it the absorbing question for the following State election, and accordingly the Legislature (Democratic) at the session of 1870, passed the tax levy for the year, with a proviso that the section above quoted be repealed, to take effect in Septemberafter the distribution for that year should have been made. This action secured the money for the schools for that year, and at the same time withdrew the question from the politics of the State. It reads as follows:

SEC. 50. Section 10 of the act entitled "An act to make provision for the government of the City of New-York," passed May 10, 1809, is hereby repealed from and after the 30th day of September next.

At the session of the Legislature of 1871, the law re-

lating to the City of New-York was passed April 19 (see laws relating to this city, chapter 583, p. 248), and provides as follows:

lawy relating to this city, chapter 638, p. 289, and provides as follows:

SEC. At the shall not be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonaity of the City of New York, of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, or the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, or the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, or the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, or the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, or the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, or the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York of Supervisors of the County of New York of Supervisors of the County of New York of Supervisors of the County of Supervisors of the Superv

\$6,000 per annum, received for the labor of many distribution the handsome commission of \$4,111 in 1869, and \$1,398 60 in 1870.

The agitation of the sectarian school question which disposition should be made, in the interests of the city,

disposition should be made, in the interests of the city, of the remaining avails of the Excise fund.

The resolution was lost, Messrs, Green and Stebbins voting in the afternative, and Messrs. Hall and Van Nort in the negative—a majority being necessary for its adoption. Mayor Hall then offered the following:

Lesolved, That the residue of the excise moneys, after providing for the appropriations made by the Board, as authorized by section 6, chapter 633, laws of 1871, snall be divided as one of the charitable purposes of said secauthorized by section 6, chapter 383, laws of 1871, shall be divided as one of the charitable purposes of said section, between and among the free schools maintained under private auspices, without regard to sect or color. Adopted by the vote of Mr. Hall, Mr. Van Nort, and Mr. Stebbins in the affirmative, and Mr. Green in the negative. Mr. Van Nort then officred the following:

*Resolved**, That Henry Jas. Anderson, Ll. D., and Lawrence D. Kiernan, esq., Clerk of the Board of Public Instruction, be anthorized to inquire into and report to the Board at the earliest practicable date, what free schools, in their judgment, are entitled to share in the residue of the excise fund, provided that no expense be incurred in said examination.

This was adopted, Messus, Van Nort, Hall, and Stebbins in the affirmative; Mr. Green in the negative. Outhe 20th of December the Committee reported as follows: